FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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AGREEMENT AT GENEVA TALKS AWAITS U.S. ACTIONS

LD191543 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] A new, third round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms began in Geneva on Thursday [18 September]. Here's what Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Soltan writes.

The key issue is nonmilitarization of outer space. It would indeed be naive to believe that one side agrees to disarm while the other gains the possibility to deliver the first strike with the help of space weapons, and before the talks started it was agreed that all problems will be discussed in Geneva as interrelated so as to prevent the arms race in space and stop it on earth. However, the first two rounds failed to produce any results. What is the reason for that?

The talks in Geneva are confidential. The details are kept secret but one can judge about what's going on by public statements of its participants and by what the leaders of the two countries say. The Soviet Union has proposed in Geneva banning fully strike space weapons including antisatellite systems, and in that context radically reducing nuclear arms, both strategic and medium-range. That referred not only to delivery vehicles but also nuclear warheads. It was also proposed to introduce a moratorium on nuclear and space weapons while the talks are going on. Besides, long before the talks started, the Soviet Union pledged unilaterally not to put antisatellite systems into space. It also suspended the deployment of SS-20 missiles in its western regions and ended all nuclear explosions as of 6 August.

As for the reaction of official Washington to the Soviet proposals in Geneva and to the Soviet peace initiatives in general it was one and the same. This was a negative reaction. And that is the reason for the lack of progress at the talks. So what next? Representatives of the Washington administration say that the United States is ready not only to cover its part of the way but to go even further to meet the Soviet Union. In reality however, things are different.

The American delegation has brought no new proposals to Geneva. That has been admitted by President Reagan at a news conference in Washington. He made it clear that the United States doesn't intend to discuss seriously the problem of nonmilitarization of space either at the Geneva talks or at the coming Soviet-American summit. The president said the Strategic Defense Initiative, that is the American program of preparing for "star wars," is not a subject of bargaining.

But one would like to hope that common political sense will prevail in Washington, since the stakes are too high. Last Monday the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev held a special meeting on the new round of the Geneva talks at the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. On arriving in Geneva the chief Soviet delegates Viktor Karpov said the Soviet delegation had been instructed to work for significant mutually acceptable decisions. It is ready for constructive and businesslike talks in all three fields: space, strategic arms and medium range weapons. And if our partners, he said, show readiness to seek mutually acceptable decisions, we too shall do everything we can in this respect.

MCFARLANE CONTINUES TO SUPPORT SDI PROGRAM

LD231634 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 23 TASS -- The U.S. Administration will not make any concessions to the USSR in the field of the "Strategic Defense Initiative", according to Robert McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs. Speaking in an interview to the ABC television company, McFarlane maintained, contrary to all logic, that both sides "can gain by the integration of non-nuclear defense (that is how he chose to describe space strike systems which are to be incorporated into an ABM defense -- TASS) in our forces and getting rid of nuclear weapons."

Asked whether the White House was committed to the policy whereby the administration was prepared to violate the 1972 ABM treaty in order to carry out tests within the framework of President Regan's "initiative", the assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs answered vaguely that he did not assert that there wasn't "some margin in the future for examining" that treaty. At the same time McFarlane tried to justify the Pentagon's preparations for the development of space weapons by standard statements concerning the "Soviet threat" and "Soviet military superiority."

The obviously obstructionist stand of the White House on the issue of non-militarization of space meets with growing opposition of the broad sections of the American public. The allegiance of the administration to the "star wars" program means that the U.S. gives up the ABM Treaty, said Richard Garwin, former adviser to the President and to the defense secretary. Speaking at a news conference in New York, he stressed that the realization of that program was provocative in character and would lead to a new round of the arms race, undermine the security of the country and seriously destabilize the situation in the world.

Addressing newsmen, Cornell University Professor Z. Warhaft stressed that never before had American scientists protested so strongly and so concertedly against a definite category of armaments. He recalled that about 1,000 scientist from 39 higher educational establishments in the United States had already signed a pledge to boycott all work having to do with the "star wars" program.

BOGACHEV VIEWS U.S. STANCE ON ARMS CONTROL

LD232301 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] President Ronald Reagan held a news conference at the White House recently. With reference to the the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting he claimed that he treated it very seriously. At the same time he declared that research and tests in the framework of his Strategic Defense Initiative would not be subject to any agreements with the USSR. The President gave it to be understood that the United States would go on with the development of its space weaponry. Vladimir Bogachev elaborates:

The White House continues to view the process of limiting and reducing the weapons of mass destruction as a propagandistic rivalry in which the United States must be as adroit as possible in stinging the competitor. Currently Washington's concern is how to brainwash people and convince them of its peaceableness, not how to find a way to reverse the nuclear threat by joint efforts. This is a task very hard to accomplish because in the past few months the Reagan administration has taken not a single practical step that could be viewed as a gesture of goodwill. Washington's reaction to the Soviet freeze on the tests of antisatellite weapons, imposed 2 years ago, was to hit a target in space on 13 September with the help of its ASAT system.

When the Soviet Union stopped the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe the United States answered with siting additional cruise missiles in Belgium and other NATO countries. On 6 August the USSR imposed a moratorium on all its nuclear explosions and urged the United States to follow suit. Ten days later the United States conducted a test of nuclear arms. Even the head of the United States delegation to the arms control talks in Geneva, Max Kampelman, in a conversation with the American Secretary of State George Shultz, expressed anxiety over the Soviet Union's advantages in the eyes of public opinion.

Washington, with its claims that it highly values the opinion of the world public, could have reacted in the same spirit by stopping its nuclear tests. This kind of competition between the USSR and the United States would pose an important step on the road of alleviating the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Evidently the White House continues to base its understanding of what is advantageous and disadvantageous only on momentary considerations, on its plans for gaining military supremacy over the Soviet Union. With reference to the disquieting development of relations between the USSR and the United States, the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has said whether we like one another or not we can survive or perish only together. The basic question we must answer now is this: whether or not we are prepared to acknowledge at last that there is only one way out -- to live in peace with each other; whether or not we are prepared to rechannel our way of thinking and acting from the military to the peaceful vein.

REASONS BEHIND U.S. MOVES TO DEPLOY SPACE ARMS

LD221851 Moscow World Service in English 1510 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Commentary by TASS observer Yevgeniy Yegorov]

[Excerpts] The American Administration has taken actions leading directly to the beginning of the deployment of a new type of deadly weapons -- space attack means. A new stage of the arms race in space has begun. Its core is the notorious "star wars" program. One is bound to notice that the military build-up is taking place on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and is designed, as high ranking American officials have said, to demonstrate the Reagan administration's so-called resolve and firmness.

It's worth recalling in this context that the Soviet Union has lately taken a number of specific measures which, if the United States followed suit, would stop the arms race and begin disarmament. The Soviet Union is well aware of the great significance of a comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban to lessening world tension. With this in mind it has taken still another bold step along these lines. It has unilaterally suspended all nuclear explosions.

In connection with the test of antisatellite system ASAT, carried out by the United States, one should recall that the Soviet Union 2 years ago unilaterally promised not to put antisatellite systems in space. In Geneva the Soviet Union has put forward another far reaching proposal, that of a complete ban on space attack weapons, including antisatellite means and of scrapping such means already in operation.

What has the United States response been like? The United States responded to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions with another nuclear weapon test and it responded with a live test of an antisatellite weapon to the Soviet proposals of preventing the arms race from being taken into outer space. It acted in the same way in all other cases. The Soviet Union has suspended the deployment of its new medium-range missiles and other retaliatory measures in Europe.

The United States, on the contrary, has accelerated the siting of its first strike Pershing II nuclear missiles on the territory of its West European NATO allies. The Soviet Union has called for creating a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe. The United States has launched the production of the newest and most barbarous type of chemical weapon, binary charges, with the aim of deploying them in Western Europe, first and foremost in Federal Germany -- a country that already has huge stockpiles of American chemical weapons.

This list can be prolonged. However, everything is clear even without that. There are two policies; one is designed to remove the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union has been consistently conducting that policy not because it is weak but because it is determined to protect peace, to save humanity from a nuclear holocaust. The other policy is pursued by the United States, a country which prefers to confine itself to highfalutin peace rhetoric, but in reality whips up the arms race which can push humankind into a nuclear abyss.

In a word world politics today are clearly divided into realism, responsibility, and genuine concern about the future of humanity, shown by the Soviet Union, and the adventurism of warmongers in the United States that are pushing the world into a nuclear war. All this makes one stop to think what is the United States driving at? Acts of militarism committed by the United States can only worsen the already tense international situation and Soviet-American relations. It is clear that all nations will benefit if the course towards the relaxation of tension and a stop to the arms race prevails. The Soviet Union has always been strongly committed to this policy.

U.S. FACES NATO, PUBLIC OPPOSITION TO SDI

OW231329 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 23 Sep 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] As the Soviet-United States summit meeting draws near, the speeches by advocates of the plan to prepare for "star wars" resound more frequently and sharply in the United States. U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Perle stated in the latest issue of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT that it would be a mistake for the United States to agree to limit work being conducted by the Pentagon within the framework of the "star wars" program. According to Perle, the President has clearly made it understood that the United States does not intend discussing the "star wars" plan at the summit meeting.

A little earlier, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said in an interview that the President does not consider the Strategic Defense Initiative -- as the "star wars" plan is officially called -- a topic that can be used at the talks. Thus, is there no likelihood of preventing the militarization of space? I would not exclude the likelihood until all the ways and means of not permitting the transfer of the arms race into space are exhausted.

You know very well the opposition of the broad popular masses to the U.S. plan of preparing for "star wars" It is shown on television and reported by newspapers. I would like to discuss the position of the governments of NATO member-countries, that is, the closest allies of the United States. Five of them have already refused to take part in the realization of the American plan. They are the Governments of France, Norway, Canada, Denmark, and Greece. The other 10 NATO members are not rushing to agree to the plan. Only the Governments of Britain and the FRG are inclined to take part in SDI.

I will turn to the opinions of Americans. Judging by a poll conducted by THE WASHINGTON POST and ABC television company, 3 out of every 4 inhabitants of the United States are against "star wars".

125,000 American scientists, engineers, and technicians, including 54 Nobel Prize laureates, are protesting against the preparations for such wars. They have united into the Alliance of Concerned Scientists. Finally, there are opponents of SDI among American congressmen, State Department staff, and even among high-ranking officials in the Pentagon.

President Reagan must take into account this powerful opposition. This explains his contradictory statements. The near future will show whether coolheadedness and realism prevail in the President's consciousness. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is carefully preparing for the summit meeting, believing that no opportunity can be missed in the search for solutions to the most important problems of war and peace.

ASAT TEST DESTROYS FUNCTIONING SATELLITE

LD232256 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The United States Defense Department was intentionally deceiving the public when it announced that the space system ASAT would be tested on 13 September on an allegedly nonfunctioning satellite, Solwind. Viktor Olin comments on the exposure.

Many American scientists using satellites for space exploration have expressed indignation with the machinations of the Defense Department. Robert McQueen, director of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Colorado, has said the information reported by Solwind had great scientific value. The destruction of the satellite, according to Professor McQueen, was the result of a deplorable decision. I can't tell you why it was picked for destruction, he said. It's a puzzle to me.

The circumstances of the 13 September testing of an antisatellite weapon in the United States can give an answer to this and other bewildering questions. The testing was marked by extreme haste, prompted primarily by political considerations. The administration wanted to give another sign to the Soviet Union of its intentions to continue preparations for "star wars" and at the same time avoid a conflict with Congress, just resuming work after the summer recess. Besides, the military needed an object in space capable of sending telemetric information. Only an end in the flow of such information after the launching of the antisatellite missile could show that the target was hit. An admission to this end was made by a spokesman for the Pentagon, Robert Sims, who justified the destruction of an operating satellite by the fact that it was expected to stop functioning any moment. However, he didn't explain why Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on the eve of the testing publicly declared Solwind a burned-out satellite. It is possible that in this way the head of the Defense Department tried to distract the attention of scientific and public circles from the continuing subordination of United States space programs to the plans of militarizing terrestrial space. The shuttle program can serve as an example.

There are also many other signs showing that the military intend to play a decisive role in outlining the United States space policy. This is proved by the unceremonious way in which scientists were deceived and an operating satellite was unhesitatingly destroyed.

CORRECTION TO CHERVOV ON SDI, MORATORIUM ISSUES

The following correction pertains to the items subheadlined "SDI Aims Criticized," published in the 18 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page AA 2, and "U.S. Moratorium Stance Viewed," published on page AA 4 of the same issue.

The subslugs in both items should read: ... Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, "head of a directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff," ... (correcting title)

TASS REPORTS ON SPEECHES AT UN SESSION

Secretary of State Shultz

LD231745 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 23 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vyacheslav Chernyshev and Gennadiy Shishkin reporting:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz addressed the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly today. Taking account of the prevailing sentiments of the international community, he tried to present the stand of the United States in the more favourable light.

He said that the acute present-day situation demanded realism in resolving problems confronting the world, particularly in the development of Soviet-U.S. relations. The United States and the Soviet Union, he said, are aware of the fact that they share the responsibility for maintaining peace not only for the peoples of the two countries, but also for the entire population of this planet.

However, going over to concrete questions of Soviet-U.S. relations, the secretary of state discarded all claims to realism and presented them in a distorted perspective. He reiterated the lop-sided U.S. position on the issue of strategic arms and the pseudo-zero option on medium-range missiles both of which had been laid bare long ago as an overt attempt of Washington to undermine the security of the Soviet Union with a view to giving the United States military superiority. There was no "realism" in his words either when he touched on the problem of terminating nuclear tests. He gave no reply to the Soviet proposal on the complete termination of all nuclear explosions and the unilateral moratorium on such tests introduced by the Soviet Union as of August 6, 1985, praised Reagan's "star wars" program, maintaining that its realization would make the "world safer".

Further on Shultz

LD241044 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- Addressing the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, taking account of the sentiment of the international community, tried to present in a favourable light the position of the United States. He said that the acuteness of the present-day situation calls for realism in tackling the problems facing the world, especially those in Soviet-U.S. relations. The United States, he claimed, is working hard to make the forthcoming meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, productive.

However, turning to practical aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations, Shultz cast aside every pretence to realism and help up a crooked mirror to them. He claimed, in particular, that the USA had advanced "far-reaching proposals" in Geneva. In reality he merely repeated the one-sided U.S. position on strategic armaments and the psuedo-zero option on medium-range missiles, which have long been exposed as Washington's flagrant attempt to subvert the Soviet Union's security and to secure military superiority for the United States. The U.S. secretary of state never replied to the Soviet proposal on ending all nuclear explosions and the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium from August 6 on all such tests. He praised Reagan's "star wars" programme, claiming that it could give us a "safer world".

Trying to absolve the USA of responsibility for attempts to militarise space, causing grave worry all over the world, Shultz resorted to sterotype slanderous allegations that the Soviet Union violates the ABM Treaty. He preferred not to mention the fact that way back two years ago the USSR, also unilaterally, announced its renunciation of the int duction of anti-satellite weapons in space and that it had tabled at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly a major proposal on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space under conditions of its non-militarisation.

Shultz presented in a distored light the struggle waged by the people for independence. Small Nicaragua was portrayed by him not as a victim of incessant acts of aggression but as a "threat" to peace in Central America. The secretary of state hypocritically bemoaned "countless villages, schools and farms' lying in ruins in Afghanistan as if he did not know that those atrocities are perpetrated by counter-revolutionary bandits armed with U.S. weapons that were bought with U.S. money.

Brazilian, Peruvian Presidents

LD240657 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- The key problems of our time, primarily the tasks of removing the nuclear threat, ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space, and improving the international climate, are in the focus of attention of participants in the general political discussion, which opened Monday at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Brazilian President Jose Sarney, who was the first to speak, stressed the vital importance of ensuring that weapons never breach the borders of space and that space, as before, remains a symbol of peace. He called for ending the arms race, primarily the race in nuclear weapons, so that the senselessly expended resources could be used to combat hunger, disease and poverty. Sarney called for retaining the Southern Atlantic as a zone free from nuclear weapons.

The Brazilian president dwelt in detail on the problem of the "colossal foreign idebtedness" of Latin American countries, the unfair policy of Western financial institutions and the protectionism of the leading Western powers, which caused in the former countries economic recession, unemployment, and growing poverty and inflation.

The dangerous escalation of world tension is a direct consequence of the continued deadly nuclear arms race, Peruvian President Alan Garcia said. According to him, Latin American countries should conlude a regional agreement substatially to cut military spending. Every newly-cast bullet is a lunch stolen from a child, a lunch which could have saved it from starvation, he said.

The imperialist states, the Peruvian president stressed, are using the arms race also as a smokescreen for preserving unfair and unequal international economic relations. He strongly came out against the diktat of U.S. monopolies and banks in monetary and financial relations between developing countries and leading industrial power of the West. For instance, the International Monetary Fund "extends privileges only to one country," that is, to the United States. The Peruvian president said that at the forthcoming meeting of the IMF member countries Peru will urge decisions to reform the financial-monetary system imposed by the imperialist countries on the developing world. "Otherwise, we have no interest in retaining our IMF membership."

"We do not intend to pawn our economic independence to our creditors", A. Garcia stressed. He urged all non-aligned states to join efforts in the anti-imperialist struggle, specifically for establishing a new just international economic order.

Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship Dante Caputo called for an end to the nuclear arms race and for using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. In this connection he recalled the peace initiative of Argentina, Greece, India, Tanzania and Sweden who urged all nuclear powers to stop stockpiling nuclear weapons and begin reducing their arsenals. As is known, this call met with a positive response and support from the Soviet Union.

Forty years after the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima the spectre of nuclear war is hanging like a sinister shadow over mankind and jeopardises its future, said Minister for External Relations and Cooperation Basile Laetare Guissou of Burkina Faso. He said it was intolerable that the fantastic scientific and technical achievements of this age should be used for military puspoese at a time when millions of people in Africa and other regions of the world are illiterate and die from hunger and disease.

Many delegates pointed to the need for a speedy settlement of regional conflicts which jeopardise general settlement of regional conflicts which jeopardise general security. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Laurent Mzeyimana of Burundi stressed the urgency of the problem of eliminating the disgraceful system of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia. The Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka Shahul Hameed stressed the importance of calling an international conference to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone. The Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said the problems of Central America should be settled through negotiations within the framework of the Contadora process.

Havier Chamorro Mora, Nicaragua's ambassador to the UNO, speaking of the bald accusations levelled by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at Nicaragua. qualified them as a vain attempt to whitewash the Reagan administration's "dirty war" against the Sandinist revolution. Despite the U.S. boycott, he stressed, this criminal policy is condemned by all in the International Court in The Hague.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS FOREIGN LEADERS AT UN

Afghanistan's Dost

LD202057 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 20 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is staying here in connection with the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, met today with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost. During the meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction with the state of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The Soviet side confirmed its invariable support for the DRA Government's constructive line of achieving a political settlement of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan. The full termination and guaranteed non-resumption of armed and all other outside interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Afghanistan should be an imperative condition of such a settlement.

In this connection, the ministers believe, attempts to divert the General Assembly's attention from really important issues by again raising the "Afghan question" in distoted form at the session are out of place and do not serve any useful purpose.

Cuba's Malmierca

LD240601 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of foreign affairs, has met with the minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca and had a friendly talk with him on questions connected with bilateral relations which are fruitfully developing in all the spheres, as well as on some international problems.

During the discussion of questions of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly the need was stressed to further step up actions aimed at the removal of the threat of a nuclear war, the discontinuation of the arms race on earth and the non-spreading of it to outer space. Both sides went on record in favour of a just political settlement of the situation in Central America and voiced support for the efforts in this direction exerted by Nicaragua, the Contadora Group and other countries.

UK's Howe

LD240608 Moscow TASS in English 0556 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- During the meeting of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Commmittee, foreign minister of the USSR, with British Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe, it was pointed out by the Soviet side that the practical actions of the British side, including its recent new unfriendly actions towards the USSR, do not agree with the statements of the leaders of Britain about their being interested in an improvement and constructive development of Soviet-British relations. If the British authorities really intend now to pursue a line in this direction they should act accordingly.

Italy's Andreotti

LD240648 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- During his meeting with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, called the attention of the Italian side to the Soviet Union's proposal for establishing broad international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space in conditions of its non-militarisation, which offers a realistic alternative to the arms race in space.

The two ministers expressed themselves in favour of a revival of detente and stronger security, European security included. This aim is also served, Eduard Shevardnadze said, by the recent Soviet initiatives aimed at lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and the world at large. It is necessary, however, that Western states also make efforts toward this end. The discussion of bilateral relations was marked by efforts to find out opportunities for further developing them in different fields.

Greek Foreign Minister

LD240622 Moscow TASS in English 0516 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has had a talk with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic Karolos Papoulias in the course of which the sides expressed mutual satisfaction over the fact that in the past several years the relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the two countries had been further developing. The exchange of views on international problems held in a constructive atmosphere touched upon mostly the problems connected with the

Danish Foreign Minister

LD240657 Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- During their talk Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, foreign minister of Denmark, have expressed concern over the present-day deterioration of the international climate and stressed the need to adopt concrete measures leading to diminished international tensions and stronger international security. The ministers declared for achieving positive results at the Stockholm Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. [sentence as received]

The sides expressed interest in a further development of Soviet-Danish relations in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

Argentina's Caputo

LD240702 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- Some outstanding international problems, including those on the agenda of the current General Assembly session, were discussed during a meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minsiter of the USSR, and Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship Dante Caputo. The Soviet side underlined the positive significance of the declaration of the heads of state and government of six countries, Argentina among them, for stepping up international cooperation against the nuclear danger and for ending the space and nuclear arms race.

In discussing the bilateral relations the two sides noted with satisfaction the positive results of cooperation between the two countries and reaffirmed their readiness to further develop mutually, beneficial trade, economic, and cultural ties between the USSR and Argentina.

Uruguayan Leaders

LD240626 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has had a meeting with Uruguay's President Ulio Maria Sanguinetti and Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias.

Both sides voiced the conviction that in the presdent-day aggravated international situation the main efforts of states, big and small, should be directed at preserving and strengthening peace. In this context the attention of the president of Uruguay was drawn to major foreign policy initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union in the recent period, including its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The sides reiterated their mutual interest in the development of bilateral relations, including political relations.

Omani State Minister

LD240713 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, received Yusuf al-Alawi, minsiter of state for foreign affairs of Oman. They had a useful exchange of opinions, above all, on the situation in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area.

New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister

LD240613 Moscow TASS in English 0602 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 24 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has had a talk with the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand Geoffrey Palmer in which the sides touched upon questions connected with bilateral relations, with the removal of the nuclear threat and the consolidation of peace. Eduard Shevardnadze pointed out the positive response in the world to the recent proclamation of the South Pacific to be a nuclear-free zone. It was stressed that the Soviet Union favoured the development of a comprehensive approach to ensuring security in Asia and the Pacific region. During the discussion of the questions connected with bilateral relations the sides expressed mutual striving to expand a political dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres.

COMMENTATOR LAUDS LUANDA NONALIGNED MEETING

PM181115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Mikhail Zenovich "Commentator's Column": "Unified Approach"]

[Text] Luanda -- The conference of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers, which ended recently in Angola's capital, Luanda, was a notable milestone in the history of the Nonaligned Movement of which more than 100 states are members. The conference focused attention on the paramount fundamental issues common to the whole movement which must be resolved in order to ensure the interests, independence, and sovereignty of the developing countries. The concluding declaration expressed a precise and coordinated position on the key problems of today. These include the need to take an active part in the struggle to strengthen peace and international security, to combat the arms race -- especially the nuclear arms race -- and the militarization of space, to support constructive initiatives aimed at overcoming crisis situations arising through imperialism's aggressive policy, to create peace zones and nuclear-free zones, and to amplify the strategy of economic and cultural development.

Thereby the Luanda forum overturned the attempts by imperialist forces to divert the Nonaligned Movement from the most topical problems of today, to impose on its participants the concept of "equidistance" from the great powers, and to hound them -- under the guise of seeking "genuine independence" -- into the labyrinths of acute local issues on which the opinions of individual countries are known to differ. The conference unambiguously demonstrated understanding of the fact that imperialism's aspiration for domination and exploitation on a global scale is the chief brake on the natural aspiration of developing countries to control their own fate and resources for themselves.

The unified coordinated stance on the situation in southern Africa, for instance, was an expression of this approach. The need to step up the rebuff to imperialist and racist intrigues is acknowledged to be the movement's prime task.

Also noteworthy are the conclusions made by the Luanda forum participants regarding the strategy of economic development and the desire to invigorate mutual economic links and expand cooperation on a very wide range of issues. This displays a thirst for cooperation as a means of rebuffing the imperialist countries' attempts to keep privileged positions for themselves and to torpedo the developing countries' efforts aimed at restructuring the system of international economic relations and creating conditions to boost the people's living standards. As was noted at the conference, it is via joint actions that the countries of the Nonaligned Movement can find the solution to many many of their economic, social, and political problems.

PRAVDA: KGB ARRESTS CIA-CONTROLLED MOSCOW SPY

LD201746 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 85 First Edition p 6

["In the USSR State Security Committee"]

[Text] The USSR State Security Committee has uncovered and arrested an agent of the U.S. secret service -- A.G. Tolkachev, a staff member of one of Moscow's research institutes. The spy was caught in the act during an attempt to pass on secret defense materials to Paul M. Stombaugh, an officer of the U.S. CIA, who acted under the cover of the second secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

It has been established that the U.S. secret service provided Tolkachev with miniature cameras of a special design, by means of which he photographed secret documents, as well as with means of cryptography, codes, ciphers, quick-acting two-way communication radio apparatus, and other equipment for espionage work. Potent poisons, which had been given to the spy by Americans, were also seized from him.

The contents of the instructions of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, discovered at Tolkachev's place, indicate that his use as a spy was linked with the CIA's plans to conduct large-scale subversive activities against the Soviet Union.

The investigation is continuing.

TASS: U.S. LAUNCHES NEW TRADE 'OFFENSIVE'

LD232247 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reporting:

The United States has launched a new all-out offensive on its trade rivals -- the move that is bound to intensify further the unending war in the world capitalist market.

U.S. President Reagan today announced a series of new measures in the field of commercial policy which actually amount to the toughening of protectionism. Introducing the measures, he said that U.S. competitors behaved themselves dishonestly and unfairly with respect to the United States. These measures are targeted primarily at European Economic Community (EEC) states. Japan, other Asian and Latin American countries which Washington would like to make pay for its own blunders in the financial, economic and commercial policies which gave rise among other things to record-high deficits of the balance of U.S. foreign trade.

According to press estimates, this year the deficit will reach a staggering 150-160 billion dollars. This not only threatens greater difficulties in the national economy of the United States, new bankruptcies and dismissal of a great deal more of workers, but also serious political problems for the Republican administration on the threshold of the mid-term elections to be held in 1986.

One of the measures with the help of which the U.S. Administration is trying to head off the onslaught of its foreign competitors is the establishment of a special fund to help American companies producing goods for exports with loans and credits. In the opinion of experts, this is nothing less than a disguised form of protectionism which President Reagan so zealously opposes, verbally, that is.

The President ordered the establishment of a special interdepartmental group that will be engaged in the drafting and implementation of "retaliatory" measures against those who, in Washington's opinion, indulge in "dishonest" trade practices. Rather peremptorily President Reagan demanded a new round of multilateral talks within the framework of GATT.

It follows from his remarks that the sole aim of such talks would be to reach agreements on giving American goods widest possible access to world markets.

Judging from President Reagan's pronouncements and clarifications provided by White House officials, the administration listed the developing countries among potentially most dangerous competitors who were threatened with "retaliatory measures" as well. Specifically Reagan let it be known that those countries might face serious difficulties in getting loans and credits from the International Moretary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development where Washington is known to boss the show.

BINARY WEAPONS THREAT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD232155 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 23 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov

The Washington administration intends to start the production of components of binary chemical weapons at a manufactory built specially for that purpose at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. However, the relative simplicity with which these components can be manufactured may spell the spread of that new U.S. mass annihilation weapon to the world's hot spots, as a result of which it may well be used in regional conflicts.

Components of or the equipment for the production of binary chemical weapons in the hands of enterprising transnational companies lined with the U.S. military-industrial complex may well be exported under the guise of commercial products to "third" countries which at the present time have a limited modern chemical weapon production capability. And then chemical weapons in its binary variety will become accessible to such countries as Israel, South Africa and Pakistan, which blindly copying Washington's methods of doing things on the international scene, will be in a position to threaten "undesirable" countries in their respective regions with the "silent death."

The U.S. Congress repeatedly discussed the question of banning or limiting different hazardous chemical production processes on the territory of the United States, showing a "touching" concern for the fellow-Americans. U.S. chemical companies willingly build their manufacturing facilities in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the more so that low wages they pay the local workforce promise them additional profits. It is important that there they will be able to turn out intermediate products which at any moment can be converted into the components of binary chemical weapons.

Binary chemical weapons are dangerous also inasmuch as they give an opportunity to choose different combinations of their components and thus produce new types of toxic agents, right down to ethnic weapons -- a long-time dream of South African racists.

The tragedy of the Indian city of Bhopal, where a leak of gas from a manufacturing facility of Union Carbide killed thousands and injured scores of thousands of people, serves as a stern warning to the developing countries.

Many times the United States chose emergent states as a target of their barbarous actions. The victims of the chemical war started by Washington in Vietnam are dying to this date. There is evidence that U.S.-made chemical weapons were used in Afghanistan and Grenada. Israel employed toxic agents in Lebanon and Palestine. The dictatorial regimes is El Salvador and Guatemala used U.S.-made phosphorous bombs.

Pretoria racists sprayed Agent Orange defoliant to destroy vegetation in the frontline zone to make it easier to conduct combat operations against Namibian patriots.

This means that the new binary threat coming from Washington is a reality which affects the vital interest of all peoples of the world.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR PAKISTANI NUCLEAR PROGRAM NOTED

LD231647 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Valeriy Vavilov writes: If General Ziaul Haq of Pakistan decides tomorrow that he wants to explode the country's first nuclear device, it will be only a matter of weeks before he can do it, THE WASHINGTON POST said quoting a secret assessment of the Pakistani nuclear effort, drawn up by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The paper even cited technical data concerning the "Islamic A-bomb" being developed, including, among other details, the sizes of the uranium charge, the steel casing and the conventional charges needed to compress the uranium core until it reaches a critical density and blows up. The CIA calls the bomb "crude but effective".

In other words, Washington knows about the Pakistani nuclear weapons effort to the minutest detail. Small wonder: The program itself has been worked out and pursued with the obvious connivance of the United States and with its direct, even if slightly camouflaged, assistance.

So the supplies of sophisticated equipment, electronic devices, instruments and even technology used in developing and making nuclear weapons can hardly be justified, as Washington is trying to do, by "the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes". Even today, according to American expert estimates, Pakistan is capable of producing five bombs a year, each with a kill capability of the bomb which flattened Hiroshima. It is apparently this detail that has made the CIA describe the Pakistani bomb as "effective".

As to it being "crude", that is technically imperfect, Pakistan continues creating conditions for the bomb's modernisation and improvement, by using the latest western technology and acquiring the necessary equipment and know-how secrets in the United States and other Western countries. It follows from the CIA's assessment that it is well aware of these efforts maintained by Pakistani nuclear physicists.

Made against this background, Washington's attempts to cover up its actual connivance at the Pakistani development of a nuclear bomb with glib talking about cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy appear hypocritical.

Instead of taking effective measures to prevent the appearance of the "Islamic nuclear bomb", Washington, in violation of its own legislation, continues increasing the already massive shipments of weaponry to Pakistan, including latest delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons, and thus encouraging the militarist policy of the military regime in Islamabad and helping it achieve its nuclear ambitions.

This dangerous policy cannot but make the other countries of the region apprehensive.

U.S. TO SUPPLY MILITARY HARDWARE TO PRC

PM230911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "U.S. Deliveries to China"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Sep -- THE WASHINGTON POST has reported, citing Congress and State Department representatives, that the United States will soon be delivering to China a consignment of military hardware, including explosives. An agreement on this has been reached at the intergovernmental level. It is believed that this may be followed by a deal to build in the PRC a plant for the production of artillery ammunition costing $98 million.

The newspaper notes that Congress representatives see this deal as evidence of the gradual development of cooperation between the United States and China in the military sphere. It is expected that this will facilitate deliveries to Beijing of other, more important military materiel and hardware, which has long been under discussion.

U.S. BATTLESHIP VISIT TO BALTIC CRITICIZED

LD240412 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] According to reports by the Swedish news agency, TT, an American battleship, Iowa, is expected in the Baltic in the next few days to participate in NATO's "Ocean Safari 85" military exercise. Commander Vladimir Kuzar comments on this report:

It is generally known that the people of the Baltic countries hope that the sea will remain peaceful and nuclear weapons-free. The Soviet Union has announced its readiness to discuss with other interested countries the question of making the Baltic nuclear-free. The efforts of other countries in the Baltic area -- Poland, the GDR, Sweden, and Finland -- have been aimed at strengthening security and trust in the area. In the Pentagon and at NATO headquarters, however, the possibility of the Baltic being proclaimed a nuclear weapons-free zone is regarded as the loss of an advantageous stepping stone. This is why the North Atlantic Alliance is activating its military preparations there.

The Iowa has not been chosen accidentally for the exercises. It is not merely conventional and powerful, and the biggest battleship of the United States. It was among the first American ships to be equipped with long-range cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. The arrival of a ship with nuclear weapons on board is an obvious provocation, although it is true that it does not need to learn the tasks of a provocateur. In the past it was shelling Vietnam, and, quite recently, it was patrolling off the coast of Nicaragua against which the United States is waging an undeclared war. The Iowa was circling Nicaraguan waters in order to intimidate the Nicaraguans and to make them abandon their revolution. It patrolled there in order to instill new life into the contras and to inspire them to commit new murders and acts of sabotage.

The Iowa also has the task of provocateur on its Baltic voyage, but this time its tasks are different. The purpose of its voyage is to try to show, above all, that the United States does not care at all about the striving of the peoples of the north of Europe for the proclamation of their territory a nuclear weapons-free zone. Its purpose is also to try to show the indifference of the United States toward the manifestations of opposition to the United States' military activity in the north of Europe and in the Baltic area. At the same time, the arrival of the Iowa will show the Swedes that the Pentagon has no idea of territorial inviolability when a neutral country is concerned. The Iowa will enter Swedish territorial waters via Oeresund. It has not even asked for permission for this, although the rules require that in such cases the Swedish authorities be asked for permission 2 or 3 weeks in advance.

The Pentagon has not had time for this, although the Iowa provocation has planned in good time, writes Commander Vladimir Kuzar in conclusion.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMEN 23 SEP

LD231201 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep (TASS) -- Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, met today with a group of U.S. Congressmen led by Edward Markey.

A conversation, which referred to certain questions of Soviet-American relations, took place. The joint conviction was expressed that parliamentarians of the USSR and the United States can make a contribution to an improvement in relations.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS U.S.-USSR CONSTRUCTION TALKS

PM191042 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] The fourth session of the Soviet-American Joint Commission on Cooperation in Housing and Other Construction ended in Moscow 17 September. Questions on the development of Soviet-American cooperation in 1985-1989 in the spheres of construction planning and technology, the system of mains services in population centers, construction materials and components, urbanization, and erection of buildings in earthquake regions and under complex climatic and geological conditions were examined. The session's work took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and of a constructive approach toward the questions under discussion.

Final documents were signed.

The session on protocol notes that the commission approved the results of the joint preliminary meetings and adopted a recommendation on the further development of scientific and technical cooperation. The desire was expressed to develop and complete joint works in housing and other construction and also in the urban development sphere on the basis of mutual advantage, equality, and reciprocity.

The Soviet delegation was headed by USSR Gosstroy Chairman S.V. Bashilov and the U.S. delegation by S.R. Pierce, U.S. secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

TASS NOTES U.S., SOVIET VETERANS MEETING IN CANADA

LD232208 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Ottawa, September 23 TASS -- Delegations of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans and of United States veteran organisations held a meeting here devoted to the 40th anniversary of the ending of the Second World War at the invitation of the National Council of Veteran Associations in Canada. Despite ideological differences, in those years we managed to unite our efforts in the struggle against the common threat, in defence of common aims, it is said in a published joint statement.

The representatives of veteran organisations of both countries declared for an improvement of Soviet-American relations and expressed hope that the spirit of peaceful coexistence will triumph at the Soviet-American summit meeting regardless of ideological differences.

The Soviet and American war veterans hold that the danger of a third world war increases with the spreading of the arms race to outer space. We must think today how to prevent war, the document stresses.

'APOLOGIST' DISTORTS MEANING OF USSR PROPOSALS

OW211642 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Ivanov commentary: "On the Opening of the 40th United Nations General Assembly Session"]

[Excerpts] U.S. imperialists who attempt to achieve global military superiority are not willing to agree to disarmament and are doing their utmost to create hot beds of tension as well as to aggravate tension, thereby constantly intensifying the tense situations all over the world. However, this is logically compatible with U.S. imperialist policy and the nature of imperialism.

When certain political personages in an Asian country untiringly brag about the importance of peace and disarmament while at the same show support for the U.S. imperialist position by parroting the superpower's sayings, thereby virtually helping the tyrant to pursue its evil ends, it is quite something else.

Apologists of the superpower's arguments try very hard to belittle or distort the meaning of Soviet peace proposals, alleging that these proposals are the results of the contention between the two superpowers. They attempt to convince the world that the reasons behind the positions taken by the USSR and the United States at the United Nations are virtually identical -- they are merely striving to wrestle superiority from each other.

A commentary on the 40th United Nations General Assembly session, datelined United Nations, 16 September, transmitted by the official news agency of this Asian nation chiefly entertains the superpower's arguments which are, of course, notorious. Blind to the truth of facts, the author of this commentary ignores concrete and realistic Soviet proposals, insisting that both the USSR and the United States are indulging in empty talks about disarmament while actually intensifying the arms race. He painstakingly overlooks the different principled attitudes taken by the two countries toward disarmament and conceals the nature of the struggle between the socialist USSR and the imperialist United States.

Well, the imperialists cannot but be grateful for this theory advanced to their own liking.

U.S. WANTS 'TO UNDERMINE' SINO-SOVIET TIES

OW211335 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: A trend in Soviet-Chinese relations which makes people of goodwill happy has become clearer and clearer in recent years. As everyone knows, during his recent visit to the Soviet Union Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin signed some USSR-PRC documents on the further expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union has decided that it will help China improve and build some industrial enterprises. The Soviet people are satisfied with such extremely good progress in Soviet-Chinese ties. We believe that Chinese people also share such a feeling. In sharp contrast to this feeling are the speeches and actions in the imperialist camp of Western countries that openly resent improved Soviet-Chinese relations. The imperialists have openly expressed hope that the current trend in Soviet-Chinese relations is only temporary. They hope that the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations will stop and be reversed. What is behind their stand? Please listen to the following opinion of Glebov, an observer of this station, on this matter:

The fact that the imperialists dislike the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations is entirely understandable.

We should know that they are unwilling to give up completely the China card they use to oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In the late 1950's and early 1960's, the relations between our two countries became very complicated through no fault on the part of the Soviet Union. Naturally, the reactionaries would immediately take advantage of that situation in their own self-interest. Therefore, we can understand why the imperialists are now so hostile to the gradual improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. I like to point out that the current situation has not made the imperialists remain passive. On the contrary, they are doing all they can to undermine Soviet-Chinese relations at all costs and to stop the daily development of Soviet-Chinese relations. However, the means they use to achieve this purpose is unjustified. What I mean, in particular, is the attempt of the U.S. ruling clique to intimidate China with the threat of Soviet invasion.

The British paper the OBSERVER wrote not long ago: No mentally sound person, either in the East or in the West, believes that China is under a military threat today. The myth of threat which began as early as the 1960's has in fact become a dead horse.

It is very difficult for us to disagree with this British paper's vivid description fabricated by the enemy of Soviet-Chinese cooperation. Nevertheless, U.S. imperialists have repeatedly whipped and driven the dead horse in an attempt to sabotage the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations. However, their attempt will be in vain. This is assured by the fact that the people of our two countries are showing great interest in the further development of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and China. The position of the Soviet Union in this respect is clear and definite. Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized recently: On our part, we plan to take positive actions to place the negative period of many artificial estrangements in Soviet-Chinese relations as a past event. I believe that things will eventually turn out this way.

USSR, PRC TRADE CHAMBERS SIGN AGREEMENT

PM181326 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 37, Sep 85 (Signed to Press 10 Sep 85) p 20

[A. Baraulin report under the rubric "Foreign Economic Ties": "Business Contacts Between Chambers of Commerce"]

[Text] The signing of a cooperation agreement between the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry took place in the International Trade Center in Moscow. The agreement was signed by Ye. P. Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium, and Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

The agreement which was signed envisages significantly increasing cooperation in the spheres of information exchange, commercial arbitration, patents and license activity, and the organization of exhibitions. In particular, representatives of the patent offices have agreed on the reciprocal availability of consultation services and the exchange of information on the development of patent services in the two countries, and also to assist in exchange visits by the appropriate specialists and in the organization of their activities. There will also be cooperation between specialists in the sphere of commercial arbitration.

Contacts in the organization of the two countries' participation in international exhibitions and fairs are already expanding. For example, the Soviet Union participated in the first international exhibition of medical equipment and instruments in Beijing in early 1984. In November 1985, our country will show its exhibits at the fourth international fair of Asian and Pacific countries, to be held in the PRC capital.

For its part, the Chinese side is active in familiarizing its specialists with international exhibitions held in the USSR. The PRC flag is among the flags of countries participating in the "Interbytmash-85" international exhibition, which has just opened in Moscow.

PRC DELEGATION RECEIVED AT USSR WRITERS UNION

PM180920 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Sep 85 p 2

[Unattributed report under general heading "In the USSR Writers Union"]

[Text] A meeting took place 13 September at the USSR Writers Union with a delegation of PRC cultural figures who have come to the USSR to participate in the work of the Moscow International Book Exhibition and Fair. Taking part in the conversation with the Chinese guests -- Bao Wendi (head of delegation), Zhang Bohai, and Pen Angrun -- were Yu. Voronov, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board; M. Sagatelyan, deputy chairman of the USSR Writers Union Foreign Commission; Writer L. Eydlin, translater of Chinese literature; and A. Lazutkin, chief of the Socialist Countries' Literature Section of the Foreign Commission.

Yu. Voronov told the guests about the USSR Writers Union's work on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress and about preparations for the Eighth USSR Writers Union Congress. Bao Wendi briefed the participants in the meeting on work to translate the literature of the USSR peoples in the PRC. An exchange of opinions took place on the question of broader reciprocal acquaintance with the achievements of the two countries' literatures.

Liang Shenxiu, first secretary at the PRC Embassy in the USSR, was present at the conversation.

CPSU-JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PM231044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Joint Communique on Talks Between the CPSU and the Japan Socialist Party"]

[Text] A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] led by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee 14-21 September 1985.

The JSP delegation was received on September 16 by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the course of the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the sides exchanged opinions on the problems of the present-day international situation, a search for peace and security for the Asian peoples, improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations, and the expansion of friendly contacts between the CPSU and the JSP.

The talks were continued at a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee on September 17.

In the course of the talks representatives of the CPSU and the JSP voiced deep concern over the serious aggravation of international tension, especially in the continuation of the arms race and the escalation of the danger of nuclear war, which can lead mankind to its destruction. Both delegations agree that the most urgent, pressing, and important task of all the peoples of the world today is the achievement of nuclear disarmament to the point of the complete prohibition and abolition of nuclear weapons.

The CPSU and the JSP believe the nuclear arms race may become irreversible in the event of the militarization of space. The delegations of the two parties voiced serious worry over the attempts of the United States -- contrary to the protests of the peoples of the world -- to carry on research and development within the framework of its "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). It is their common conviction that the arguments of the U.S. Administration that the "initiative" is defensive, unrelated to nuclear weapons, and even conducive to nuclear disarmament are false and aim at deceiving the peoples of the world. The fulfillment of these plans intensifies the militarization of space and considerably increases the probability of nuclear conflict.

The delegations of the two parties consider it necessary to prevent at all costs the militarization of space because it would be an irreparable mistake with pernicious consequences for the future of the world and for the very existence of mankind. They fully agree the peoples of the world must work jointly for the early conclusion of international agreements to prevent the militarization of space and to prohibit the fulfillment of plans similar to the "Strategic Defense Initiative."

The delegations of the two parties confirm that to prevent nuclear war, it is necessary to conclude timely agreements on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, on the no-first-use of nuclear weapons, and on the renunciation by the nuclear powers of the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states; to proceed towards the universal and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons.

Both sides recognize the special responsibility borne in the field of nuclear disarmament by the states possessing nuclear weapons, primarily the United States and the Soviet Union. The JSP delegation welcomed the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons and the agreement on the summit meeting of the Soviet and U.S. leaders.

It expressed the hope that both sides would make the necessary efforts to achieve real results in reducing nuclear armaments. The JSP delegation spoke highly of Mikhail Gorbachev's statement that the Soviet Union and the United States immense responsibility for the outcome of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting; not only to their own peoples, but to the peoples of the whole world.

The CPSU informed the JSP delegation about the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at achieving the complete prohibition and abolition of nuclear weapons, the prevention of the militarization of space, and a stronger world peace.

The JSP delegation stated the JSP understood the Soviet peace initiatives and voiced an especially resolute support for the Soviet Union's moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The task today is to mobilize world public opinion to exert proper influence on the other nuclear powers so that they will announce a halt in nuclear testing.

Discussing questions about the situation in Asia and the Pacific, the CPSU and JSP delegations voiced serious concern over the spread of the nuclear arms race to that region.

The JSP delegation said that U.S. nuclear weapons were being built up in Japan and in adjacent maritime areas. It stated that the JSP, firmly standing by the three non-nuclear principles officially proclaimed by Japan, was resolutely opposed to the introduction of U.S. nuclear weapons into Japan and to the use of the country as a U.S. nuclear base.

The JSP delegation stated that it is pressing for the reduction and withdrawal of any nuclear-missile weapons, including Tomahawk cruise missiles, SS-20's and other types of these weapons from the Asian-Pacific region. In this connection, the CPSU delegation recalled the Soviet Union's readiness to freeze the number of its missiles in the Asian part of the country on the condition that the United States would not take actions leading to a change in the strategic situation in the Asian-Pacific region.

The sides agreed that in conditions of the mounting nuclear arms race the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Asia and the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins could become an important stage in improving the situation in the Far East. Both sides consider it important for all Asian non-nuclear states to adopt the known non-nuclear principles (not to have nuclear arms, not to manufacture them, and not to import nuclear arms to the territory of their countries) and for the nuclear powers to undertake not to use nuclear arms against them and to respect these non-nuclear principles.

The CPSU delegation stressed that bilateral and multilateral consultations are needed to search for mutually acceptable, constructive solutions; in the long-term, the holding of an all-Asian forum that would study the entire set of questions related to ensuring security and the equal cooperation of states in Asia. The JSP delegation treated explanations of the content of the Soviet concept of ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region with understanding.

The CPSU and JSP delegation believe the solution of the Korean question is very important for lessening tension and strengthening peace in Asia. They stated their interest in a normalization of the situation in the Korean peninsula and declared support of the DPRK's initiatives and efforts directed at the attainment of the country's peaceful unification without outside interference and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

The CPSU and the JSP noted the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving pressing problems of our time; primarily, problems of strengthening peace, nuclear disarmament, and the establishment of a new international economic order. They expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of developing countries against neocolonialism, for political and economic independence, against racial discrimination, and for democracy and progressive socio-economic transformations.

The JSP delegation and the CPSU delegation discussed questions of improving Japanese-Soviet relations. The delegations of the two parties agreed that both countries and the safeguarding of peace in Asia stand to gain from an improvement in Japanese-Soviet relations on the basis of principles of equality, mutual advantage and non-interference in internal affairs, and the establishment of friendship and good-neighborliness. The sides confirmed that to attain this they will exert mutual efforts and step up ties in various fields. The sides agreed the absence of a peace treaty to this day is an abnormality and found it necessary, in conditions of the development of friendship between Japan and the USSR and the establishment of relations of trust, to create a favorable situation for concluding the peace treaty.

The delegations of both parties confirmed that contacts and talks between leaders of the two countries are very important for developing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Japan; frank talks facilitate mutual understanding and make a significant contribution to the development of the two countries.

Both sides expressed the common view that present Soviet-Japanese economic ties are insufficient for the two neighboring countries and that their improvement and expansion are necessary.

It was confirmed that the development of economic cooperation is evidence of friendly relations and, at the same time, a foundation on which these relations can be further developed. The unanimous view was expressed that Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation -- primarily in the development of Siberia's productive forces -- has potentially large prospects; it is in the development interests of both countries to place Japanese-Soviet economic relations on a long-term and stable basis and both sides should exert efforts for these aims both on the governmental and private level.

During its visit to the Soviet Union, the JSP delegation discussed a number of other concrete questions of Soviet-Japanese relations, including problems of fisheries.

The JSP and the CPSU delegations expressed satisfaction that friendly relations between the two parties are developing very successfully.

The two delegations acknowledged that the development of friendly relations between the two parties is useful to each of them and makes a contribution to the cause of easing tension and strengthening peace in Asia. They confirmed their striving to further develop and perfect friendly ties between the CPSU and the JSP.

Certain differences of views between the two parties manifested themselves during the talks, but the delegations reached full unanimity on the majority of questions. The delegations of the CPSU and the JSP confirmed that the existing differences should not create obstacles to the further development of friendly relations between the two parties and that the sides will exert mutual efforts to overcome them.

The JSP delegation showed a great deal of respect for the fact that the building of socialism in the Soviet Union, which is entering its 12th Five-Year Plan period, is proceeding successfully.

It expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union and for the warm welcome accorded to the delegation by the Soviet people.

Taking part in the talks were: B.N. Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; S.V. Chervonenko, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.M. Aleksandrov and Z.M. Kruglova, members of the CPSU Central Committee; G.A. Zhukov, an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee; I.I. Kovalenko, a deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; on the Soviet side and Masao Hori and Masahira Yamamoto, deputy-chairmen of the JSP Central Executive Committee; Novogi Yagi, Vataru Kubo, Kojo Igarashi, Tisato Tatebayashi and Hiromu Fukada, members of the JSP Central Executive Committee; Akira Ono, leader of the JSP's parliamentary group in the House of Councillors of the Japanese parliament; and Toshiharu Okada, chairman of the JSP special committee on Japanese-Soviet relations.

JSP DELEGATION CONCLUDES SOVIET VISIT

Moscow Departure

LD191501 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 19 TASS -- A delegation from the Japan Socialist Party led by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the party's Central Executive Committee, today left Moscow for Leningrad.

The delegation are staying in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

They were seen off at the airport by Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other high-ranking officials from the CPSU Central Committee.

Leningrad Arrival

LD192117 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Leningrad, September 19 TASS -- The delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by the chairman of the party's Central Executive Committee Masashi Ishibashi arrived heroic defenders in the years of the Second World War. [words indistinct]

Departure for Berlin

LD211532 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Leningrad, September 21 TASS -- A delegation of the Socialist Party of Japan led by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the party's Central Executive Commission, spent two days in Leningrad. It was staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

During the stay in the city the delegation had a meeting at the Leningrad Regional CPSU Committee, toured memorable places associated with the Great October Socialist Revolution and visited the manufacturing plant of the "Elektorsila" production association. The delegation laid a wreath at the Piskaryovskoye memorial cemetery.

Today the delegation of the Socialist Party of Japan left Leningrad for Berlin. At the Pulkovo Airport the members of the delegation were seen off by a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first secretary of the Leningrad Regional CPSU Committee Yuriy Solovyev and other officials.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD241017 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 24 TASS -- A Japanese parliamentary delegation headed by the chairman of the House of Representatives Michita Sakata has arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Today the delegation paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests were welcomed by the chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov. He stressed that the developing bilateral parliamentary contacts were to promote the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations and the deepening of confidence and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. The attention of the guests was drawn to new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at the improvement of the situation in the world in general and in the Asian-Pacific region in particular.

Michita Sakata pointed out that in conditions of the aggravation of the international situation a dialogue between representatives of the two countries, which is the only reasonable means to settle controversial situations and to make clear the stands of each of the sides on the topical problems of today, acquired special importance.

The talk was attended by the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Batalin, other officials, as well as the ambassador of Japan to the USSR Yasue Katori.

PONOMAREV MEETS DEMICHEV ON RETURN FROM JAPAN

LD201113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 20

[Text] Petr Demichev, candidate membe
USSR minister of culture, returne
an official visit.

At the airport he wa
Committee Politb

NIKONOV GROUP VISITS BUDAPEST MONUMENTS, LEADERS

LD231412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Nikonov, deputy chairman of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, laid wreaths in Budapest today at the monument to the Soviet soldier-liberators and at the monument to Hungarian heroes who fell in the struggle for the freedom and independence of their motherland. The delegation is in Hungary on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the republic's National Assembly.

Meeting With MSZMP's Losonczi

LD232311 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the Soviet delegation met Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the republic's Presidential Council. The sides briefed each other on the work being carried out in both countries to perfect the entire system of political and public institutions and deepen socialist democracy. It was noted that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary, including at the parliamentary level, serve the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic and the cause of peace and socialism. [Video shows Nikonov seated at table facing an unidentified official, with other unidentified officials present, and Nikonov and unidentified official in conversation across the table]

Meeting With Sarlos

LD232203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Nikonov, which is in Budapest, met Sarlos, president of the National Assembly of Hungary. Questions of bilateral cooperation were discussed. Satisfaction was expressed with the high level of development of Soviet-Hungarian relations. Sarlos gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet delegation. Greeting guests he noted that the current visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Hungary is clear evidence of the constantly expanding links between the two fraternal countries in all fields of life. He evaluated highly the peaceful foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and the latest constructive initiatives of the USSR aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing the militarization of space. In his reply Comrade Nikonov said:

Our relations are based on the firm unity of the CPSU and MSZMP and on the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism. They totally correspond to the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. Given the fact that, overall, conditions in the USSR and Hungary are clearly different, our countries, as well as other fraternal states, have very similar tasks that are connected with the necessity to accelerate social and economical development, to advance toward making the values of socialism more fundamental, to develop socialist democracy, and to make the whole system of political and social institutes more active. These questions are now the center of attention of Soviet Communists who are getting ready for their 27th Congress. The socialist countries today are coming up against the complicated situation in the international arena. The Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community set against the aggressive inspirations of imperialism the consistent course aimed at the strengthening of peace, underlined Comrade Nikonov. The Soviet delegation also met Lonsonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Presidential Council of Hungary. The talks were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

BAYBAKOV CONFERS WITH GDR'S SCHUERER 19 SEP

PM230936 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings Held"]

[Text] On 19 September, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received G. Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

During a friendly talk, questions connected with the completion of the work on the coordination of the USSR and GDR state plans for 1986-1990 and with the protocol to be signed were discussed.

The talk was attended by E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

SED DELEGATION VISITS USSR 16-19 SEP

PM231322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED, a delegation of SED party workers headed by H.J. Ruescher, director of an SED Central Committee department, was in the Soviet Union 16-19 September to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience in the development of the textile, light, and leather industries.

The delegation was received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. F.I. Mochalin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods section, and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which took place in a warm friendly atmosphere.

SOKOLOV GREETS BULGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PM230957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and my own behalf, I send you and all Bulgarian servicemen combat greetings and cordial congratulations on the 41st anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The Bulgarian People's Army personnel, preparing for a fitting greeting for the 13th BCP Congress, have achieved high marks in improving their martial skill and mastering modern types of armaments and combat equipment.

On this holiday Soviet servicemen wish their Bulgarian brothers-in-arms further successes in strengthening Bulgaria's defense capability and defending the cause of peace and socialism.

With Communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

NURIYEV MEETS WITH POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER 17 SEP

PM181040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings, Conversations"]

[Text] On 17 September, Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a Polish delegation headed by R. Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, which is in Moscow on a working visit. Questions of the further development of cooperation between the two countries in the agro-industrial complex sectors were discussed.

Poland's Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek was present at the meeting.

USSR, POLAND SIGN TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM

PM231334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Long-Term Program Signed"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sep -- A long-term Soviet-Polish comprehensive program for scientific and technical cooperation was signed here. This document, defining the strategic goals of cooperation between the USSR and Poland, provides the basis for the ela oration of a common policy of the two countries in the sphere of science and technology. The program is aimed at the comprehensive acceleration of scientific and technical progress and its close interaction with specialization and production sharing in 1986-1990 and in the subsequent period.

The program envisages the conduct of joint work in seven priority avenues. It defines the specific problems that will be worked out in full, from joint research and scientific and technical development through production and reciprocal deliveries of output. It is planned that a number of new types of machines and equipment along with monitoring and testing apparatus will be developed in 1985-1990.

The document was signed by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, received G.I. Marchuk. During the conversation, they examined the development of cooperation between the USSR and Poland in the sphere of science and technology and noted the great importance of the long-term comprehensive program for further strengthening bilateral ties in this sphere.

SOVIET ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM231254 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Sep -- Consultations took place here on 17-21 September between the Soviet and Romanian Foreign Ministries on some questions pertaining to the development of bilateral relations and topical international problems.

Participating in the consultations were, from the Soviet side, B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and, from the Romanian side, C. Oancea, Romanian deputy foreign minister. The consultations took place in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere. B.I. Aristov had conversations with S. Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister.

ALBANIAN LIBERATION FRONT ANNIVERSARY NOTED

PM171333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by G. Mitkevich under the rubric "Pages of History": "Albania: Important Stage in the Struggle for Freedom"]

[Text] The 43d anniversary of the opening of the Peze conference, at which the Albanian National Liberation Front was formed, falls on 16 September. This event marked the start of a new stage in the Albanian people's struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence.

The Communist Party of Albania, which, since it was formed in November 1941, had advanced the task of uniting all patriotic forces in the struggle against the Italian fascist occupiers, initiated the convening of the conference in Peze and the creation of the National Liberation Front. Alongside communist delegates, representatives of the Albanian Communist Youth League, antifascist women, and patriots with various political views but nonetheless united by the common desire to achieve Albania's liberation from fascist occupation took part in the work of the conference.

The conference worked out the platform of the National Liberation Front. Also important was the conference decision to create national liberation councils as organs of military and civilian power not only in the liberated regions but also in the country's occupied regions. To guide the councils' activity locally a general national liberation council was elected which appealed to the Albanian people. The appeal said: "Brother Albanian! Take up your weapon and join the volunteers fighting for freedom and the partisan detachments. The struggle has begun and it will continue until our motherland's complete liberation. Unite around the general national liberation council and create in all cities, villages, and settlements national liberation councils that will be truly organs of the people in the struggle against the invaders. Down with the fascist occupiers, down with the traitors!"

The decisions of the Peze conference had great influence on the rise of the Albanian people's national liberation struggle. They also laid the foundations of the future popular democratic system in the form of the councils that had been created.

The Soviet Union resolutely supported the Albanian people's national liberation struggle. Soon after the formation of the National Liberation Front, the Soviet Government issued a special statement "on Albania's independence" which welcomed the Albanian patriots' courageous struggle and stressed that it did "not recognize any claims by Italian imperialism to Albanian territory and wished to see Albania liberated from the yoke of the fascist invaders and to see its independence restored." In August 1944, representatives of the Soviet military mission were sent to Albania and in 1945 the Soviet Union recognized Albania's provisional democratic government and established diplomatic relations with it, which was one more confirmation of its consistent policy aimed at creating an independent Alabanian state.

Soviet people have nurtured and continue to nurture friendly feelings toward the Albanian people. They rate highly their contribution to the struggle against fascism and to the building of socialism. Advocating the normalization of the situation if Albanian-Soviet relations, the Soviet Union acts in the interests of the peoples of our country and of world socialism.

FRENCH CP HAILS GORBACHEV'S UPCOMING VISIT

LD201121 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, September 20 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party has issued a statement hailing the forthcoming visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to France.

"Our country," it said, in particular, "is very interested in developing friendship and Franco-Soviet cooperation. There are long-standing and stable traditions existing in these fields. They have benefited our peoples. It is essential to step up this cooperation further to meet the demands of the times."

This year which has seen the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the statement said, the Communists cannot forget that the Soviet people lost 20 million lives in the struggle to deliver nations from Nazi barbarity at a time when the French bourgeoisie and French politicians were collaborating with Hitlerism. But it is not only the past that is at issue. The lessons of the victory won in 1945 have lost none of their importance and relevance. Peace is the most valuable gain of mankind.

Amid the present tense international situation, the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party said, Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France offers a chance that should not be missed. Speaking on behalf of his country, Mikhail Gorbachev countered Ronald Reagan's "star wars" project with concrete proposals for enhancing security, achieving disarmament and using outer space exclusively for peaceful pursuits. The leadership of the French Communist Party called for another step to be taken during the visit towards detente, the security of both countries and stronger peace in Europe and in the world as a whole.

The statement sharply criticized the intrigues of right-wing forces trying to impede the upcoming visit. The issue of action to strengthen peace, detente and friendship among all peoples is now standing on the order of the day more urgently than ever before, it said. It is to this goal that the French Communist Party devotes all its energies.

LUXEMBOURG DEPUTIES SEE TOLKUNOV, GROMYKO

Delegation's Arrival

LD211747 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 21 TASS -- A delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg led by Leon Bollendorff, president of the Chamber, today arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the airport, the delegation was met by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials. Guy de Muyser, ambassador of Luxembourg to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

Tolkunov Talk, Other Activities

LD231036 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 23 TASS -- A delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg led by House President Leon Bollendorff today paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The visitors were welcomed by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The sides noted in the course of their friendly conversation that contacts established between the two countries more than half a century ago were developing and growing stronger. Emphasis was laid on the need for the fresh efforts of parliamentarians against the escalation of world tension and for stronger peace and trust among nations.

The visitors did the sights of the Kremlin and viewed its architectural monuments, and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The day before they travelled to Vladimir and Suzdal.

They were told at the Executive Committee of the Vladimir regional soviet of people's deputies about the work of the soviet and the achievements of the working people in industry and agriculture.

Gromyko Discussion

LD231805 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Andrey Gromyko, today received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Chamber of Deputies (parliament) of Luxembourg, led by its chairman Leon Bollendorf. Topical questions of the international situation and Soviet-Luxembourg relations were discussed in the course of the meeting which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Andrey Gromyko drew the Luxembourg parliamentarians' attention to the Soviet Union's important proposals aimed at preventing a nuclear war, ending the arms race on earth and preventing militarization of outer space. Should Western countries, primarily the United States, follow the same way, it would be possible through joint efforts to turn back the course of confrontation and building up nuclear arsenals.

Unfortunately, the United States is stubbornly against any steps aimed at disarmament, at limitation of nuclear armaments, at improvement of the international political climate. Some countries, NATO members, are known to be following in the wake of its policy. It was noted that small European countries also can and should play a substantial role in reviving in the world an atmosphere of detente and security.

Leon Bollendorf declared for the development of the East-West political dialogue, and stressed the need to deepening the policy of mutually beneficial peaceful cooperation in Europe.

Both sides reaffirmed the striving for consistent positive development of the USSR-Luxembourg relations in different areas, the striving for continued exchanges between the parliaments of the two countries with a view of improving mutual understanding and building confidence between nations.

The ambassador of Luxembourg to the USSR Guy de Muyser was present at the meeting.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON 'EXOTIC PALM' MANUEVERS' AIM

PM181544 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Laptev "Observer's Notes": "Rehearsing..."]

[Text] The Caribbean island of St. Lucia has become the arena for the biggest maneuvers in the region in recent times, in which U.S. and British servicemen, as well as subunits from the armies and special services of seven English-speaking states of the Caribbean, have been taking part. Washington, the organizer and leader of these exercises even made their name -- "Exotic Palm" -- an apparent symbol of peace in an attempt to camouflage their provocative nature. But this does not change the essence of matters.

As has been announced, the aim of the exercises, according to the Pentagon scenario, was to "rehearse operations against insurgents," who, with the help of certain "foreign forces," stage a "Marxist revolt" on one of the islands and seize power. At the request of the deposed government the United States, along with the neighboring Caribbean states, lands assault troops on the island and saves its population from the "Red tyranny."

Thus we are faced with another rehearsal of the "standard procedure" for invading a state in the region whose policy is not to Washington's liking. The Pentagon, CBS reports, "sees these maneuvers as a continuation of the Grenada operation." In October 1983, on the false pretext of combating a "communist threat," Washington knocked together a so-called "regional security system" from the eight eastern Caribbean states and involved its participants in criminal aggression against revolutionary Grenada.

The U.S. Administration would like to turn this militarist grouping into a military pact constantly operating under its auspices. As THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, U.S. strategists have recently had the fixed idea of seeking so-called "intermediaries" from Third World states who would accept responsibility for ensuring "security" and participating in emergency measures with the United States. Washington would also like to see the Caribbean states comprising the "regional security system" assume this gendarme role. The White House has already spent around $20 million on equipping the police forces of the eastern Caribbean countries. Most of them have instigated so-called special units along the lines of similar formations created by the Pentagon in occupied Grenada. According to Washington's scheme, they are to comprise the region's joint armed forces which it is trying to knock together. Under the leadership of the U.S. command they will be used to combat "Marxist elements" and crush any protest in the Antilles and beyond. Moreover, according to observers, the Pentagon would like to unite the military-police machine of the Caribbean with the militarist bloc that it is creating in Central America, directing this association toward perpetuating U.S. domination in these areas and stifling Cuba, Nicaragua, and other independent states.

Military maneuvers such as "Exotic Palm," are meant to promote the gradual integration of the eastern Caribbean countries into a criminal militarist alliance. It is no accident that Washington's dangerous schemes are causing growing alarm. The Government of St. Vincent has already refused to participate in the "Exotic Palm" maneuvers. After the Grenada tragedy more and more people in the Caribbean countries realize that the palm branch in the American eagle's talons is no more than a symbol serving to camouflage the quiver of arrows clasped in the bird of prey's other claw.

COORDINATION BETWEEN SCIENCE, INDUSTRY EXAMINED

LD231743 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] A news conference, devoted to the role of basic research in the development of the country's national economy, took place in the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. Addressing Soviet and foreign journalists Academicaian Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said in particular:

[Begin Aleksandrov recording] The question of handing basic development projects over to industry or agriculture is, of course, extraordinarily important for us. That is why the Academy began, quite a while ago, to investigate ways of accelerating the process of handing what we have developed over to industry. The first method is as follows: If a particular industry is interested in a given work, we reach an agreement with the ministry concerned and we carry out work according to a jointly campiled plan. They send their own specialists to our institutes, or else our specialists work at industrial enterprises which have the kind of equipment our institutes do not. This makes it possible to work out the basic part of the task speedily; not only that, but it also makes it possible to set up a contingent of people for the industry who are already familiar with the question in hand. Subsequently, at their own enterprises, they quickly master the question and commence production. If several industries show interest, joint comprehensive plans and comprehensive programs are compiled through the State Committee for Science and Technology. It is according to these that we then proceed with the development work. However, it is here that big difficulties arise, because a greater degree of coordination is necessary in this kind of work.

In the Ukraine, Academician Paton put forward an initiative that complexes be set up with the participation of various industries so that, on the basis of his basic research developments, technical development work on electric welding, laser welding, and so forth may be carried out at these complexes, in our country.

We are currently studying the question of how we are to organize this type of complex, of which directions it would be advisable for them to deal with. Apparently the CPSU congress will examine this kind of structure and will adopt decisions.

PROPER CONDUCT OF REPORT, ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

PM231300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[(Editorial: "The Businesslike Character of Reports and Elections"]

[Text] A great collective consultation is under way in our party's primary organizations. The time of reports and elections is a time when work results are exactingly summed up, the best experience and existing shortcomings are comprehensively analyzed, and prospects for our further progress are considered. All this, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, depends to a considerable degree on the businesslike character of report and election meetings.

What makes up this businesslike character? How can it be assured? The letters which are currently arriving at the editorial office contain many ideas on this subject. Above all, Communists draw attention to the fact that a businesslike attitude is the antithesis of idle talk, phrase-mongering, and window dressing which must be eliminated in every way.

The spirit of the times demands an utterly specific examination of the most pressing issues and tasks which are of decisive importance for particular collectives at the present stage of the country's development, which in many respects marks a turning point.

We are approaching the finish of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Its lessons and the years since the 26th Party Congress are instructive for every party organization. Successes have been achieved, and it is necessary to determine clearly how, thanks to what, they have been achieved. There are pacesetters whose practices must be disseminated more widely. However, there are also many omissions, defects, and unused reserves; it is on these that the attention of participants in report and election meetings must focus. After all, the mobilization of every collective to improve matters will determine what kind of beginning is made to the 12th 5-Year Plan and what kind of growth is achieved thereafter.

The Party orients Soviet people toward the acceleration of our society's socioeconomic development. This presupposes an accelerated pace of scientific and technical progress and an active struggle to strengthen discipline and order, ensure savings and thrift, and persistently improve the economic machinery and the style and methods of management. It must be mentioned that the set tasks in a way concern every Communist. They have their relevance to plant or kolkhoz party organizations, scientific institutes, or ministry and department collectives. It is a question of launching a real struggle in all spheres against sluggishness and inertia, indifference and passiveness, lack of discipline, irresponsibility, and wastefulness, of firmly establishing everywhere an innovative approach to work, and of persistently introducing intensive methods of management. Communists' report and election meetings must serve this purpose above all!

Normally, the businesslike tone is set by the report. It is most useful and produces a lively, interested response if it contains a profound analysis of the state of affairs in the party organization at the time of reports and elections. It is impermissible here, as sometimes happens, to gloss over controversies and suppress urgent questions. Only if these questions are posed frankly will an equally frank and principled discussion be prompted. Clearly, there is no room here for placidity, complacency, compliments, and eulogies. Any kind of state-management [zaorganizovannost] and attempts to place constraints of ceremonial procedure on the discussion are intolerable.

PRAVDA has reported meetings in two party groups in Moscow Oblast -- at the Rumyantsevo medical furniture factory and Odintsovskiy Rayon's Zarechye Sovkhoz. In both places there are more than enough unsolved problems. But the point is this: Different approaches to these problems were revealed. While at the factory Communists spoke frankly and pointedly about the further introduction of the team contract, job certification, and contributions to personal savings tallies, the discussion at the sovkhoz was constrained and stage-managed from the outset. Speakers never looked up from their scripts and became muddled as they read out prepared speeches full of loud, rhetorical, and general phrases. Is it necessary to state which approach proved more fruitful? It was, of course, in the collective where real concern about real issues prevailed.

The formation of the elected aktiv demands an especially responsible attitude. It is necessary to ensure everywhere that the leadership of primary party organizations is entrusted to politically mature, competent, and enterprising Communists capable of leading people. Here too, an extremely exacting approach and comprehensive consideration of each candidate's professional, political, and moral qualities are necessary. "Yet in some places there is no discussion at all," Yu. Zhigulev, a party veteran from Kursk, writes. "A list of candidates is read out and that is all. Can this be considered normal?" Of course not. It is the Communists' task to avoid formalism when recommending comrades for leading organs.

The content of report and election meetings depends also on the superior party committee. The role of its representative in the primary party organization is by no means routine. He is called upon to help both in perparing the meeting and in creating a businesslike, principled atmosphere during the meeting. Those party committees which are now particularly attentively analyzing the work of primary party organizations and focusing their efforts on the most topical issues are acting correctly. For instance, the Crimean obkom bureau, examining the work of Krasnoperekopskiy Rayon party organizations in reinforcing socialist labor discipline and combating drunkenness and alcoholism, exposed many serious shortcomings in this important work. Without any doubt, this pointed analysis will contribute to a more critical and principled conduct of meetings in this and other rayons in the oblast.

The report and election meeting is a kind of catalyst of ideas. In the selfsame Moscow Oblast, in party groups alone, more than 21,000 critical remarks and proposals were voiced. Now it is necessary to implement them as fully as possible. One of the main party rules is that words must invariably be followed up by action. Here the best results are achieved where both specific deadlines and the people responsible for meeting them are specified and where work is monitored closely and on a daily basis from the outset. Ensuring that the character of the report and election campaign is businesslike is one of the party's vital concerns. The more tangible the results of every meeting are, the greater the guarantee that the primary organization or labor collective will greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion.

IMPROVED MILITARY-POLITICAL TRAINING STRESSED

PM191438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Duty of Every Citizen"]

[Text] Our people's march is confident, and their will and determination to implement the program for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development outlined by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum are unwavering. As they approach the 27th CPSU Congress, Soviet people are scaling new heights in communist creation and are building up the motherland's material and spiritual potential. They link their personal fate and happiness, their life and labor beneath peaceful skies with the growth of the country's economic and defense might.

In today's complex international situation, which is fraught with dangers, under conditions where the military threat from the forces of imperialism is growing, the great Lenin's behest has a particular resonance and sounds even more topical: We must accompany our steps toward peace with the exertion of all our military readiness. One of the most important conditions for the implementation of this behest is to improve military-patriotic and mass defense work.

The CPSU and the Soviet State devote unflagging attention to questions of our people's comprehensive preparation for the defense of the socialist fatherland. A great deal of experience has been accumulated over the last few years in work on military-patriotic education; it was enriched by the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. Relying on the experience they have acquired, many party committees, soviets, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and DOSAAF are striving to make this work highly effective. In Bryansk Oblast, for example, questions of its improvement are discussed at party obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums and in primary organizations; strict monitoring of the implementation of planned measures has been instituted. The oblast leads the RSFSR in terms of launching wide mass defense work. Belorussia has a growing number of universities, future servicemen's clubs, and various lecture circles familiarizing young people with the history of the USSR Armed Forces and the structure of military service and helping the young men acquire the basic skills of military work.

Azerbaijan has set up language laboratories where future draftees can improve their knowledge of the Russian language.

The motherland's interests demand an improvement of military-patriotic education and an enhancement of its effectiveness. Formalism, ostentation, an episodic approach toward the implementation of measures, and the timing of events to coincide only with holidays or memorable dates are particularly unacceptable in this work. Yet, in many places, for example, in the Chechen-Ingush and North Osetian ASSR's, the actual structure of military-patriotic work and its forms, methods, and means are imperfect. Due attention is not paid everywhere to the inculcation in young people of an active love for our valiant armed forces and service in their ranks. Work connected with orienting students from indigenous ethnic groups toward entering military schools is poorly carried out in Kirghizia, Turkemenia, Tajikistan, and Estonia.

Favorable conditions exist in our country for the education of young people in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. Without missing these opportunities, it is also important to take into account the current objective and subjective factors governing the shaping of young people's stance on life. Yes, the younger generation is living in times that are different from those in which people of their age lived before the war. But, it must not be forgotten either that today's young people have not been through the school of class struggle and trials of war which were the lot of older generations. Furthermore, many of them go into the Army straight from school or university, without being tempered in production collectives. This is why it is important to better prepare young citizens ideologically, politically, morally, and mentally for service in the armed forces, for the conscientious and responsible performance of military duties under any conditions.

When organizing the military-patriotic education of young people, party organizations, local soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and the DOSAAF must proceed from the premise that it involves primarily the inculcation of love for the Army. One of its main directions is the development of patronage ties between working people's collectives and military units and ships, and also the propaganda of the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the people. While using instances from military history in the patriotic education of young people, it is also necessary to explain more fully to the future draftees the specific features of today's military labor of army and navy collectives -- labor which, given the existence of today's combat equipment, involves enormous physical and spiritual trials.

Military-patriotic education is a political, nationwide cause. Therefore, it demands precise coordination of the actions of all state and public organizations. The role of party committees, which are called upon to purposefully lead mass defense work, is now growing. Komsomol organizations must introduce more variety, initiative, and emotion into young people's patriotic education. One of DOSAAF organizations' important tasks is to train fitting replacements for Army and Navy specialists and to ensure that all future draftees meet the "ready for labor and defense" norms. Broader and better use must be made of culture and sports complexes in preparing young citizens for the defense of the motherland.

Our people rightly call the Soviet Army and Navy a school of diligence, courage, heroism, and lofty morality. We must continue to enhance their educational role in every possible way. There are now about 40,000 veterans of the civil war and over 6 million Great Patriotic War veterans living in the country. The correct course of action is to organize oral and printed addresses by them to young people. Questions of military-patriotic education must be constantly covered in the pages of newspapers and journals. Young people await vivid new literary works about modern life in the Army and the Navy revealing the spiritual world of servicemen and the atmosphere of their military labor in the conditions of today's tense international situation.

The steady enhancement of the quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic education accords with the fundamental interests of all peoples in our country, who are marching in the vanguard of the struggle for social progress and for the strengthening of peace. To be always prepared to defend the historic gains of socialism is a sacred duty of every USSR citizen.

POLITICAL DAY SUPPORTS 16TH UZBEK CP PLENUM

GF221437 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] A political day was organized in the Uzbek SSR's cities and rayons on 20 September dedicated to realizing the decisions adopted by the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. All the people supported the decisions of the plenum, and, (?based on this support), the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee [words indistinct] for the removal of the deficiencies observed in party organizations.

Speakers noted that genuine Leninist work was being carried out within the party organizations since the 16th plenum to select, appoint, and train cadres and to improve individual [word indistinct]. Pointing to the work required to realize the decisions of the 16th plenum, they focused attention on the need to activate all economic domains and to upgrade the role of mass media organs and creative organizations to realize school reforms and further develop the higher education system and to formulate the communal trend of thought.

The members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; the members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Auditing Commission; the secretaries of oblast, city, and rayon party committees; and leaders of soviet and communal organizations and ministries and administrations addressed the work collectives during the day.

The members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also participated in the political day.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE

PM201345 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the work of the conference were members and candidate members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, party gorkom section chiefs, deputy chairmen of the Moscow Gorispolkom, chiefs of a number of the Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations, and leaders of city organizations.

L.F. Lukhsev, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and N.T. Seregin, chief of the Glavmosplodoovoshchprom [exact expansion unknown], reported on the shipment of fruit and vegetable produce from the 1985 harvest and its laying in for long-term storage.

I.S. Pisarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, reported on progress in fulfilling the 1985 capital construction plan.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

1984 ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DATA CITED

LD202355 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Petr Lidin writes:

Production units integrated into territorial-production complexes cost less, grow faster than conventional ones and produce more output at less cost. This is illustrated by figures cited in the Statistical Yearbook on the National Economy of the USSR in 1984, which has just been released.

The industrial output of the country grew by a total of 15 percent during the four years (1981-1984) of the five-year plan period. At the same time the growth of production in the territorial-production complexes is characterised by the following figures: Pavlodar-Ekibastuz -- 22 percent; South Tajik -- 29 percent; West Siberian -- 38 percent; and South Yakut -- 40 percent.

This is the result of the economic efficiency of the complex, and the secret is simple: Mutually complementing types of production are set up in a comparatively small territory, and the output of one is used as primary materials by the other. As a result, the production costs of the sophisticated end product is far below the average.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his recent speech in Tyumen that the territorial-production complexes "enable savings of 15-20 percent on capital investments and considerable reductions in operational costs." These percentages of savings mean in practice large sums. Indeed, capital investment in the development of the West Siberian complex alone will total at least 50 billion roubles in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985). These expenses would have been far higher were it not for the advantages offered by the complex.

The comprehensive method of the development of new territories suggested by Soviet scientists was put to use for some time now in the USSR. The first complex began to be developed in the basin of the Angara River in Siberia way back at the end of the 1950's. At present it incorporates two major Siberian hydropower stations, the Bratsk and the Ust-Ilim ones, which supply power to such large enterprises as the aluminium works and the timber conversion complex in Bratsk and the pulp-and-paper works in Ust-Ilimsk.

At present the Soviet Union has already put into operation and continues to form about a dozen major territorial-production complexes. About 20 more complexes will be developed in the foreseeable future. It is planned to establish 11 complexes only along the Baykal-Amur Railroad recently opened for traffic, the first of them, the South Yakut one, is already in existence.

Complexes help develop the national economy in Central Asia as well. The South Tajik complex is already in existence and the East Turkmenian one is being formed. The former specializes in non-ferrous metallurgy, which uses power generated by hydropower plants built on mountain rivers. The latter will engage in petrochemicals production and cotton growing and processing.

The other aspect of the complex, the social one, is no less important. Complexes stimulate the growth of cities, local centres of education, culture and science. In addition, normal conditions are easier to provide in cities for people who are coming to contribute to new development projects.

ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA ATTACKS ECONOMIC PLANNING

LD192041 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 19 Sep 85

["Anti-Soviet Propaganda's Ungratifying Tasks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Dobrokhotov writes: In advance of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, which will approve the next five-year plan, the Soviet people are now keenly and thoroughly discussing ways of intensifying the country's economy and fulfilling the challenging tasks of further economic advancement.

And as has always been the case when the USSR was entering another important stage in its economic development, some people in the West today are claiming once again that nothing will come out of it unless the Soviet Union renounces its plan-based socialist system of economic management.

The contentions by the anti-Soviet propaganda-makers are a response to the decision, taken by the Communist Party and the Soviet state, to intensify the country's economy in an all-round way. Their thrust is that socialism's economic problems are due to socialism itself and can only be overcome by repudiating it.

Why our ideological adversaries are so eager to make such claims stick is clear: They want to sow doubts about the possibilities of socialism, discredit it in the eyes of people in their countries and make it appear less attractive.

But [words indistinct] efforts are doomed in advance as they are glaringly at odds with facts and the whole historical experience of the 20th century.

Isn't it socialism that enabled the peoples of this country to overcome the extreme economic economic and technological backwardness they had inherited from czarist Russian? Isn't it the socialist system that made it possible to industrialize the country in a very short span of time and to create a robust up-to-date industry which proved strong enough for a showdown with the munitions industry on [as received] fascist Germany? Finally, isn't it socialism that provided conditions for an exceptionally fast national economic recovery after the victory in the devastating war and for making the USSR a highly-developed power which is currently ahead in the world in many areas?

One more argument: If the USSR was economically, scientifically and technologically backward, as claimed by some Western propagandists, how come there is strategic military parity now existing between it and the United States?

Being aware of the tremendous opportunities for the continued economic development of their country, which are offered by the socialist system, the Soviet people at the same time clearly see the shortcomings and the weak points in the national economy. But they also know that these shortcomings never were due and are not due now to the specifics of marching along the socialist path. They are explained by both objective reasons and subjective reasons. The latter, incidentally, are more often than not precisely a result of failing to comply with or breaking the principles of socialist development. This is why all plans to intensify the Soviet economy rely in the first place on the vast possibilities inherent in socialism.

It is only the socialist system that can solve the problems of the further economic development of the Soviet Union because socialist society does not just see the problem and is keen to remove it, it also has the possibilities of solving it. This includes the public ownership of the means of production, plan-based economic management, and mighty economic capability. In order to realize these possibilities it is necessary to mobilize the country's material resources and the efforts of its people. It is this goal that the measures now being adopted by the Communist Party in the economic field are geared to.

CPSU VIEWS WINTER PREPARATIONS SHORTFALLS

PM181403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries of union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms and leaders of ministries and departments on questions of ensuring the smooth functioning of the national economy in the 1985-1986 fall and winter period in the light of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the directives of the CPSU Central Committee Conference on Questions of Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress was held at the CPSU Central Committee 16 September.

V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, briefed the conference on the progress of preparations for the winter in national economic sectors, republics, krays, and oblasts and on tasks facing party, soviet, and economic organs. Reports by ministry chiefs and republic, kray, and oblast party committee secretaries were heard.

It was emphasized at the conference that the CPSU Central Committee, union republic communist party central committees, and party kraykoms and obkoms attach great importance to the successful completion of preparations for the winter by industrial, transport, and agricultural enterprises and housing and municipal and consumer services. USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have carried out a certain amount of work in accumulating fuel reserves at enterprises and organizations and in repairing buildings and installations, power generation equipment, railroad lines, and electricity and heat supply networks.

At the same time it was noted at the conference that substantial shortcomings exist in the preparations for the winter of national economic sectors and the housing and municipal economy sphere. Certain ministries and departments and local party and soviet organs have failed to draw the necessary conclusions from the lessons of last year's grim winter. At a number of plants and power stations repairs of power generation equipment and loading and unloading gear are proceeding only slowly, and the necessary fuel reserves have still not been accumulated. Ministry of Railways Transport organizations are failing to meet the set targets for the transportation of coal and heating oil. Many underground and open-cut coal mines are not meeting the plan for coal extraction, and the same applies to the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry as regards oil extraction. Deadlines set for commissioning new production capacities in the fuel and energy sectors are not being met, especially in the power industry. In some parts of the country repairs of housing and cultural, consumer, and municipal economy facilities are proceeding behind schedule.

Ministries and departments, union republic communist party central committees, and party kraykoms and obkoms have been instructed to intensify organizational and political work to mobilize labor collectives for the unconditional fulfillment of the set targets for the extraction and transportation of fuel, the commissioning of new underground and open-cut mines, gas pipelines and gas compressor stations, power units at power stations and heating plants, power liens and heat networks. Special attention must be focused on a fuller and more efficient utilization of the available energy potential and on all possible savings of fuel and energy resources.

Other specific measures were also recommended to eliminate shortcomings in the time that remains to ensure a swifter completion of the national economy's preparation for reliable operation in the 1985-1986 fall and winter period. The successful fulfillment of the 1985 plan targets and the 5-year plan as a whole and the implementation of labor collectives of the socialist pledges adopted to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion will largely depend on this.

Taking part in the conference were N. I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Martynov and B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; heads of CPSU Central Committee sections; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

VIABILITY OF LONG-TERM ORBITAL STATIONS STRESSED

LD231115 Moscow World Service in English 0831 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Soviet space scientists regard the establishment of orbital research stations with rotating crews as the high road into space. Highly indicative in this respect is the flight of the present Salyut-7 station, which began in April 1982. The successful operation of the Salyut stations makes it possible to look ahead to the establishment of even bigger facilities in space, which our science correspondent Boris Belitskiy will now do:

The Russian scientist Konstantin Tsiolkovskiy, regarded as the father of space flight, and those of his followers who a quarter of a century ago were working on Vostok, the first manned spacecraft, believed in future composite space trains. They were firmly convinced that manned space flight would develop through solving the problem of the rendezvous and docking of spacecraft in orbit. That such a solution of the problem is indeed feasible and effective is confirmed by the 3-year-long operation of the present Salyut-7 orbital station with its two docking units, which have been occupied by Soyuz, Kosmos, and progress spacecraft.

Soviet space scientists are thus now poised to achieve Tsiolkovskiy's dream of establishing big orbital stations with crews of dozens of people. Such stations will function in orbit at first for many years and then permanently. Of course, there are still problems that have to be solved, above all the problem of zero gravity, but these solutions are now clearly not far off. The experiments conducted in space by Soviet crews over periods of many months have confirmed the correctness of the medical strategy chosen for prolonged space flight. This strategy covers cosmonaut selection and training, the optimization of the spacecraft environment, daily monitoring of the health of crews and providing medical support whenever it's needed, and a wide range of the preventive and restorative procedure.

The Salyut-7 station has a system for regenerating fresh water from atmospheric water condensate; in the near future there'll be new systems which will recycle other products of the human metabolism. This means crews will no longer have to be supplied from earth with everything needed for normal life in space -- at present quite a big supply of consumables. Naturally, years of intensive work will be needed before a complete ecological cycle is created, a miniature autonomous model of our natural cycle on earth, but the first successful steps towards that goal have already been taken. For example, the supply of carbohydrates, one of the essential constituents of the human diet, can be provided either by their artificial synthesis from exhaled carbon dioxide and other metabolic products or else by growing higher plants. Experiments with such plants are in fact being conducted aboard Salyut-7. The solution of such technical and biomedical problems will enable people not just to make long flights, but to settle on neighboring planets.

SPACE COMPLEX EXPERIMENTS, PROGRESS REPORTED

New Spectrometer Described

LD191307 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 19 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from the mission control centre:

It is the first day of the work of the crew of the "Soyuz T-13"--"Salyut-7"--"Soyuz T-14" research complex in the near-earth orbit. Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Viktor Savinykh, Vladimir Vasyutin, Georgiy Grechko, and Aleksandr Volkov have set about conducting the first joint experiments.

Cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov, deputy head of the cosmonauts' training centre, tells about new things in the flight programme of the research complex:

"Quite promising is the testing of a method for one crew to hand over the orbital station to another crew in the very process of the flight for the first time in the history of cosmonautics. Previously, the cosmonauts returning to earth mothballed the station's systems and all scientific equipment before leaving the space station. The new arrivals during the first days of their stay on board the station engaged in the reactivation of the entire onboard equipment in the conditions of adapation to space factors. This took much time".

"This time," Aleksey Leonov went on to say, "after eight days of joint work, cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Georgiy Grechko will return to earth while old hand Viktor Savinykh will remain among the new crew. He will stay on aboard together with Vladimir Vasyutin and Aleksandr Volkov and will put the arrivals in the way of things. They will carry on the started experiments and research".

Aleksey Leonov spoke of yet another novelty which appeared on board the "Salyut-7" station: a spectrometer called "Skief". It was brought to the station by chief "atmospheric expert" Georgiy Grechko. "This apparatus," Aleksey Leonov said, "is a qualitatively new step in research. Its merit is not only in the fact that it photographs, for example, the atmosphere in the desired zones and in the needed colour range. It immediately develops the film and analyses the pictures. Previously pictures taken from space were interpreted only upon their return to earth. Thus, the cosmonaut-researcher by using the 'Skief' spectrometer conducts experiments and analyses them on the spot, which enables him to determine next stage of his research".

Electropheresis in Zero-Gravity

LD191255 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 19 TASS -- Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Viktor Savinykh, Vladimir Vasyutin, Georgiy Grechko and Aleksandr Volkov began joint work aboard the orbital complex.

In keeping with the program of biotechnological studies the crew began (?a series) of experiments today using the new electrophoresis installation delivered to the station by "Soyuz T-14". This automatic installation is designed to try out the technology of production of super-pure biological preparations by the method of electropheresis in conditions of zero-G for the needs of the health service, the food industry and agriculture.

The cosmonauts carried out the technical experiment "Resonans" (resonance) to determine the dynamic characteristics of the orbital complex and measure (?the loads) experienced by its structures.

As was reported earlier, Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Georgiy Grechko will return to earth aboard "the Soyuz T-13" spacecraft. For that purpose the cosmonauts dismantled the individual cradle of Savinykh's seat in the spacecraft and replaced it with that of Grechko's seat. To prepare for the descent Dzhanibekov is training with the use of the "Chibis" pressure suit which makes it possible to simulate terrestrial gravitation due to a differential in the atmospheric pressure.

Today Vladimir Vasyutin and Aleksandr Volkov carry out the experiment to study possibilities of reflexodiagnostics in evaluating the state of the human organism during the period of adaptation to zero-G.

According to telemetry data and crew reports, the flight of the manned orbital complex proceeds normally. The cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

Atmosphere Aerosol Density

LD211142 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 21 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reporting from the mission control center.

Five Soviet cosmonauts work jointly for the third day aboard the "Salyut-7--Soyuz T-13 --Soyuz T-14" orbital complex.

Today's program provides for astrophysical, biotechnological and technical experiments, the recording of joint work on moving and photo film, and a television communication session.

The purpose of the "Ekstinktsia" experiment carried out within the framework of the program of geophysical studies is to determine the density of aerosol layers of space origin in the atmosphere of the earth. The experiment is staged with the help of the "Efo-1" electronic photometer and consists of the measurement of the brightness of the stars as they cross the earth horizon.

Under the program of biological studies conducted with the use of the "Svetoblok-T" installation the crew carried out an experiment to produce a synthetic gel which can be used for the electrophoretic purification of substances on earth.

During the day the cosmonauts will practice techniques of orientation of spacecraft with the help of the non-board equipment and experimental optical instruments and conduct another series of biotechnological experiments in the "Efu-Robot" installation.

According to medical data and radio exchanges with the crew, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Viktor Savinykh, Vladimir Vasyutin, Georgiy Grechko and Aleksandr Volkov are in good health and feeling well. The program of work on the near-earth orbit is being successfully carried out.